

W A N

He *wan* the king with secrecy and diligence; but chiefly because he was his old servant in his less fortunes. *Bacon.*
WAND. *n. f.* [*wand*, Danish.]
 1. A small stick, or twig; a long rod.
 The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain *wands*. *Shakef.*
 With a whip or *wand*, if you strike the air, the sharper and quicker you strike it, the louder sound it giveth. *Bacon.*
 His spear, to equal which the tallest pine Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast Of some great admiral, were but a *wand*. *Milton.*
 A child runs away laughing, with good smart blows of a *wand* on his back, who would have cried for an unkind word. *Locke on Education.*
 2. Any staff of authority, or use.
 Though he had both spurs and *wands*, they seem'd rather marks of sovereignty, than instruments of punishment. *Sidney.*
 He held before his decent steps a silver *wand*. *Milton.*
 3. A charming rod.
 Nay, lady, sit; if I but wave this *wand*, Your nerves are all chain'd up in alabaster. *Milton.*
 Pious bore a buckler in his hand; His other way'd a long divining *wand*. *Dryden.*
TO WANDER. *v. n.* [*wander*, Saxon; *wandelen*, Dutch.]
 1. To rove; to ramble here and there; to go, without any certain course. It has always an ill sense.
 I have no will to *wander* forth of doors. *Shakespeare.*
 I will go lose myself.
 And *wander* up and down to view the city. *Shakespeare.*
 The old duke is banish'd; four loving lords have put themselves into exile with him, whose revenues enrich the new duke; therefore he gives them good leave to *wander*. *Shakespeare.*
 Then came *wandering* by
 A shadow like an angel, with bright hair Dabbled in blood, and he flurk'd out aloud. *Shakespeare.*
 They *wander'd* about in sheep's and goats skins. *Heb. xi.*
 Let them *wander* up and down for meat. *Pf. lix.*
 From this nuptial bow'r,
 How shall I part, and whither *wander* down Into a lower world? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
 Here should my wonder dwell, and here my praise; But my fixt thoughts my *wandering* eye betrays. *Denham.*
 A hundred years they *wander* on the shore. *Dryden.*
 Virgil introduces his *Aeneas* in Carthage, before he brings him to Laurentum; and even after that, he *wanders* to the kingdom of Evander. *Dryden's Dufresney.*
 2. To deviate; to go astray.
 O let me not *wander* from thy commandments. *Pf. cxix.*
 They give the reins to *wandering* thoughts, Till by their own perplexities involv'd, They travel more. *Milton.*
TO WANDER. *v. a.* To travel over, without a certain course.
 The nether flood Runs diverse, *wandering* many a famous realm. *Milton.*
 Those few escap'd
 Famine and anguish, will at last consume, *Wandering* that wat'ry desert. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*
 See harnes'd steeds desert the stony town, And *wander* roads unstable, not their own. *Gay.*
WANDERER. *n. f.* [*wander*, Saxon.] Rover; rambler.
 Nor for my peace will I go far, As *wanderers* that still do roam;
 But make my strength such as they are, Here in my bosom, and at home. *B. Johnson.*
 He here to every thirsty *wanderer*, By fly enticement, gives his baneful cup. *Milton.*
 The whole people is a race of such merchants as are *wanderers* by profession, and at the same time are in all places incapable of lands or offices. *Spectator, N° 495.*
 Talte, that eternal *wanderer*, which flies, From head to ears, and now from ears to eyes. *Pope.*
WANDERING. *n. f.* [*wander*, Saxon.]
 1. Uncertain peregrination.
 He asks the god, what new appointed home Should end his *wandering*, and his toils relieve? *Addison.*
 2. Aberration; mistaken way.
 If any man's eagerness of glory has made him oversee the way to it, let him now recover his *wanderings*. *Decay of Piety.*
 3. Uncertainty; want of being fixed.
 A proper remedy for this *wandering* of thoughts, would do great service to the studious. *Locke.*
TO WANE. *v. n.* [*wane*, Saxon; to grow less, Saxon.]
 1. To grow less; to decrease. Applied to the moon.
 The husbandman, in sowing and setting, upon good reason observes the waxing and *waning* of the moon. *Hakewill.*
Waning moons their settled periods keep, To swell the billows, and ferment the deep. *Addison.*
 2. To decline; to sink.
 A lady far more beautiful Than any woman in this *waning* age. *Shakespeare.*
 I will interchange My *waning* state for Henry's regal crown. *Shakespeare.*

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Your father were a fool To give thee all; and in his *waning* age Set foot under thy table. *Shakespeare.*
 In these confines sily have I lurk'd, To watch the *waning* of mine enemies. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*
 Nothing more jealous than a favourite, towards the *waning* time, and suspect of satiety. *Watts.*
 I'm *waning* in his favour, yet I love him. *Dryden.*
 You saw but sorrow in its *waning* form, A working sea remaining from a storm;
 When the now weary waves roll o'er the deep, And faintly murmur, ere they fall asleep. *Dryden.*
 Land and trade ever will wax and *wane* together. *Child.*
 Her *waning* form no longer shall incite Envy in woman, or desire in man. *Rowe's Jane Shore.*
WANE. *n. f.* [*wane*, from the verb.]
 1. Decrease of the moon.
 The sowing at the *wane* of the moon, is thought to make the corn found.
 Young cattle, that are brought forth in the full of the moon, are stronger and larger than those that are brought forth in the *wane*. *Bacon.*
 This is fair Diana's case; For all astrologers maintain, Each night a bit drops off her face, When mortals say she's in her *wane*. *Swift.*
 2. Decline; diminution; declension.
 You're cast upon an age, in which the church is in its *wane*. *South.*
WANNED. *adj.* [*wann*, Saxon.] Turned pale and faint coloured.
 Is it not monstrous that this player here, But in a fiction, in a dream of passion, Could force his soul so to his own conceit, That, from his working, all his visage *wann'd*. *Shakespeare.*
WANNES. *n. f.* [*wann*, Saxon.] Paleness; languor.
TO WANT. *v. a.* [*want*, Saxon.]
 1. To be without something fit or necessary.
 I want no money, Sir John; you shall want none. *Shakespeare.*
 A man to whom God hath given riches, so that he wanteth nothing for his soul of all that he desireth, yet God giveth him not power to eat thereof. *Ecc. vi. 2.*
 2. To be defective in something.
 Smells do most of them want names. *Locke.*
 Nor can this be, But by fulfilling that which thou didst want, Obedience to the law. *Milton.*
 3. To fall short of; not to contain.
 Nor think, though men were none, That heav'n wou'd want spectators, God want praise. *Milton.*
 4. To be without; not to have.
 By descending from the thrones above, Those happy places, thou hast design'd a while To want, and honour these. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 How loth I am to have recourse to rites So full of horror, that I once rejoice I want the use of fight. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*
 The unhappy never want enemies. *Clarissa.*
 5. To need; to have need of; to lack.
 It hath caus'd a great irregularity in our calendar, and wants to be reformed, and the equinox to be rightly computed. *Haller.*
 God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want helps; he neither stands in need of logic, nor uses it. *Baker.*
 6. To wish for; to long for.
 Down I come, like glitt'ring Phaeton, Wanting the manage of unruly jades. *Shakespeare.*
 The sylfuns to their shades retire, Those very shades and streams new shades and streams require,
 And want a cooling breeze of wind to fan the raging fire. *Dry.*
 What wants my son? for know My son thou art, and I must call thee so. *Addison's Ovid.*
 Men who want to get a woman into their power, seldom scruple the means. *Clarissa.*
TO WANT. *v. n.*
 1. To be wanted; to be improperly absent; not to be in sufficient quantity.
 Nor did there want cornice or freeze. *Milton.*
 Finds wealth where 'tis, bestows it where it wants; Cities in deserts, woods in cities plants. *Denham.*
 We have the means in our hands, and nothing but the application of them is wanting. *Addison.*
 As in bodies, thus in souls, we find What wants in blood and spirits, swell'd with wind. *Pope.*
 The design, the disposition, the manners, and the thoughts, are all before it; where any of those are wanting, or imperfect, so much wants in the imitation of human life. *Dryden.*
 2. To fail; to be deficient.
 Not shall I to the work thou enterprisest Be wanting, but afford thee equal aid. *Milton.*
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Though England is not *wanting* in a learned nobility, yet unhappy circumstances have confin'd me to a narrow choice. *Dryden's Dedication to Lord Clifford.*
 Whatever fortune, good or bad betide, No time shall find me *wanting* to my truth. *Dryden.*
 Religion will never be without enemies, nor those enemies be *wanting* in endeavours to expose it to the contempt of mankind. *Rogers's Sermons.*
 Several are against his severe usage of you, and would be glad of an occasion to convince the rest of their error, if you will not be *wanting* to yourself. *Swift.*
 3. To be miss'd; to be not had.
 Twelve, *wanting* one, he flew, My brethren: I alone surviv'd. *Dryden.*
 Granivorous animals have a long colon and cecum, which in carnivorous are *wanting*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
WANT. *n. f.*
 1. Need.
 It infers the good By thee communicated, and our want. *Milton.*
 Parents should distinguish between the wants of fancy, and those of nature. *Locke.*
 2. Deficiency.
 This proceeded not from any want of knowledge, but of judgment. *Dryden.*
 One objection to Civita Vecchia, is, that the air is not wholesome: this proceeds from want of inhabitants. *Addison.*
 The blood flows through the vessels, by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent pressure, which in fat people is excessive; and as want of a due quantity of motion of the fluids increaseth fat, the disease is the cause of itself. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 3. The state of not having.
 You shall have no reason to complain of me, for want of a generous disdain of this world. *Pope.*
 4. Poverty; penury; indigence.
 Nothing is so hard for those who abound in riches, as to conceive how others can be in want. *Swift.*
 5. [*want*, Saxon.] A mole.
WANTON. *n. f.* [*I* his word is derived by *Minshaw* from *want* one, a man or woman that wants a companion. This etymology, however odd, *Juvius* silently adopts. *Skinner*, who had more acuteness, cannot forbear to doubt it, but offers nothing better.]
 1. Lascivious; libidinous; lecherous; lustful.
 Thou art forward by nature, enemy to peace, Lascivious, *wanton*; more than well become A man of thy profession. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
 Entic'd to do him *wanton* rites. *Milton.*
 2. Licentious; dissolute.
 My piteous joys, *Wanton* in fulness, seek to hide themselves In drops of sorrow. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*
 Men grown *wanton* by prosperity, Study'd new arts of luxury and ease. *Roscommon.*
 3. Frolicsome; gay; sportive; airy.
 As flies to *wanton* boys, we are to th' gods: They kill us for their sport. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
 Note a wild and *wanton* herd, Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds. *Shakespeare, Merch. of Venice.*
 Time drives the flocks from field to fold; The flow'rs do fade, and *wanton* fields To wayward winter reckoning yields. *Raleigh.*
 How eagerly ye follow my disgrace, As if it fed ye; and how sleek and *wanton* Y' appear, in every thing may bring my ruin. *Shakespeare.*
 4. Loose; unrestrained.
 How does your tongue grow *wanton* in her praise! *Addison.*
 5. Quick, and irregular of motion.
 6. Luxuriant; superfluous.
 What we by day lop overgrown, One night or two, with *wanton* growth derides, Tending to wild. *Milton.*
 Women richly gay in gems and *wanton* drefs. *Milton.*
 7. Not regular; turned fortuitously.
 The quaint mazes in the *wanton* green, For want of tread are undistinguishable. *Milton.*
WANTON. *n. f.*
 1. A lascivious person; a strumpet; a whoremonger.
 An old *wanton* will be doating upon women, when he can scarce see without spectacles. *South's Sermons.*
 To lip a *wanton* in a secure couch, And to suppose her chaste. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
 2. A trifier; an insignificant flatterer.
 Shall a beardless boy, A cocker'd, liken *wanton* brave your fields, Mocking the air with colours idly spread, And find no check? *Shakespeare's K. John.*
 Pals with your best violence; I am afraid you make a *wanton* of me. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

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3. A word of slight endearment.
 Peace, my *wantons*; he will do, More than you can aim unto. *B. Johnson.*
TO WANTON. *v. n.* [*wanton*, from the noun.]
 1. To play lasciviously.
 He from his guards and midnight tent, Disguis'd o'er hills and valleys went, To *wanton* with the sprightly dame, And in his pleasure lost his fame. *Prior.*
 2. To revel; to play.
 Oh! I heard him *wanton* in his praise; Speak things of him might charm the ears. *Orway.*
 Nature here *Wanton'd* as in her prime, and play'd at will Her virgin fancies. *Milton.*
 O ye mules! deign your blest retreat, Where Horace *wantons* at your spring, And Pindar sweeps a bolder string. *Fenton.*
 3. To move nimbly, and irregularly.
WANTONLY. *adv.* [*wanton*, Saxon.] Lasciviously; frolicsome-ly; gayly; sportively; carelessly.
 Thou dost but try how far I can forbear, Nor art that monster which thou wouldst appear: But do not *wanton* my passion move, I pardon nothing that relates to love. *Dryden.*
WANTONNESS. *n. f.* [*wanton*, Saxon.]
 1. Lasciviousness; lechery.
 The spirit of *wantonness* is fear'd out of him. *Shakespeare.*
 Bulls and goats bled apace; but neither the violence of the one, nor the *wantonness* of the other, ever died a victim at any of their altars. *South.*
 2. Sportiveness; frolic; humour.
 When I was in France, Young would be as sad as night, Only for *wantonness*. *Shakespeare, K. John.*
 Love, rais'd on beauty, will like that decay; Our hearts may bear its slender chain a day: As flow'ry bands in *wantonness* are worn, A morning's pleasure, and an evening torn. *Pope.*
 3. Licentiousness; negligence of restraint.
 The tumults threatened to abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into *wantonness*. *K. Charles.*
 Till *wantonness* and pride Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace. *Milton.*
WANTWIT. *n. f.* [*want* and *wit*.] A fool; an idiot.
 Such a *wantwit* sadness makes of me, That I have much ado to know myself. *Shakespeare.*
WANTY. *n. f.* [*I* know not whence derived.] A broad girth of leather, by which the load is bound upon the horse.
 A panel and *wanty*, pack-saddle and ped, With line to fetch litter. *Tusser.*
WAPED. *adj.* [*Of* this word I know not the original, except that to *wape*, to flock, or deject, is found in *Spenser*; from which the meaning may be gathered.] Dejected; crushed by misery.
 His makes the *waped* widow wed again. *Shakespeare.*
WAPENTAKE. *n. f.* [*wapen*, Saxon, and *take*, *wapentakium*, *wapentogum*, low Latin.]
Wapentake is all one with what we call a hundred: as upon a meeting for that purpose, they touch each other's weapons, in token of their fidelity and allegiance. *Cowd.*
 Hundred signifieth a hundred pledges, which were under the command and assurance of their alderman; which, as I suppose, was also called a *wapentake*, so named, of touching the weapon or spear of their alderman, and swearing to follow him faithfully, and serve their prince truly. But others think, that a *wapentake* was ten hundreds, or boroughs. *Spenser.*
WAR. *n. f.* [*warre*, old Dutch; *guerre*, Fr.]
 War may be defined the exercise of violence under sovereign command against withstanders; force, authority, and resistance being the essential parts thereof. Violence, limited by authority, is sufficiently distinguished from robbery, and the like outrages; yet consisting in relation towards others, it necessarily requires a supposition of resistance, whereby the force of war becomes different from the violence inflicted upon slaves or yielding malefactors. *Raleigh.*
 On, you noblest English, Whose blood is fetcht from fathers of war proof. *Shakespeare.*
 After a denunciation or indiction of war, the war is no more confined to the place of the quarrel, but left at large. *Bacon.*
 I saw the figure and armour of him, that headed the peasants in the war upon Bern, with the several weapons found on his followers. *Addison.*
 2. The instruments of war, in poetical language.
 The god of love inhabits there, With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care; His complement of stores, and total war. *Prior.*
 3. Forces; army. Poetically.
 On th' embattled ranks the waves return, And overwhelm the war. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*
 4. The profession of arms.

Thine